

lian Congress and the platform and candidates of the Republican National Convention make Democratic victory in the next election almost certain. Victory will be certain if the Democrats adopt a straightforward, unequivocal, unevanescent, honest and liberal platform and put forward candidates who will command public confidence.

We stand squarely for ratification of the League of Nations without debilitating reservations and we must be direct and explicit on the important domestic issues. The times are not propitious for equivocation, or for appeals to blind passion, or to doctrines of hate, or for reactionaries and those who would stifle their ears to the great and swelling voice of humanity which cries aloud for the restoration of peace and good will at home and in the world, and for the opportunity to live in an atmosphere of justice, progress and prosperity.

I feel sure that my friends will appreciate the sincerity and that they will do everything in their power to assure the continuance of the enlightened principles and liberal policies of Democracy. These are more than ever essential to the security and well-being of the American people.

Mr. Shouse, however, in giving out a statement furthering the cause of Senator Glass almost dubbed him the Administration's candidate, describing him as a most loyal supporter of the Administration in the Senate.

"The movement for the nomination of Senator Glass has already reached formidable proportions," he said, "and his supporters assert that he will occupy from the first ballot a commanding position in the race at San Francisco."

"Senator Glass has been among the most enthusiastic of the McAdoo supporters. It is true that the Virginia delegation was instructed to support Senator Glass. They predict that Senator Glass intended to throw his support to Mr. McAdoo."

"News of the McAdoo withdrawal in Washington today was immediately followed by the announcement on the part of a number of the most loyal McAdoo men that they would exert themselves to the limit on behalf of Senator Glass. They predict that the suggestion of Senator Glass will meet with instant response and favor, not only in the South, but in many sections of the East, North and West."

"The Senator was brought prominently before the public by his successful handling of the Victory Loan during his tenure of office as Secretary of the Treasury. Previous to his appointment to the Cabinet position he had already achieved a national reputation through the authorship of the Federal Reserve act and the Federal Loan act. He has been regarded as one of the ablest of the Administration's supporters in the Senate."

"I am for McAdoo," said Senator Glass, when informed of the move for him.

"But McAdoo says he won't run," Glass was told.

"I am for nominating him anyway," he replied.

\$12,000 Not Sufficient

Until the message from McAdoo was received today, it was regarded as certain that his name would be among the leaders in the voting at San Francisco. Mr. McAdoo never before has been so high in the public estimation as he is now. Several times he has said that he would not "seek" the Presidency, but on each occasion, before, he has added that he thought it to be the duty of any man who received the nomination to accept it.

The reasons he gave in his telegram for declining to become a candidate are almost exactly the same that he gave for his resignation from President Wilson's Cabinet in December, 1918. He said that he was not worth \$12,000 was not sufficient for his needs and that since the war emergency had passed, he owed it to his family to resume the profession of the law.

Since then he has been a member of the law firm of McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin, 120 Broadway, New York, and formerly represented important motion picture interests. He recently returned to New York after a motor trip through the West, stopping on his return to look in at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco.

The sentence in his telegram to Mr. Shouse, in which Mr. McAdoo says that he does not feel able to assume the expenses attendant upon becoming a candidate for the Presidency and does not want his friends to assume them, recalled to the hearing of the Senate subcommittee investigating the campaign funds that Mr. McAdoo's was one of the names mentioned there.

\$10,000,000 Fund Report

The subcommittee investigated reports that a group of wealthy Democrats, the leaders of which were said to have confidential relations with the Administration, had agreed to underwrite the Democratic national campaign to the extent of \$10,000,000 if Attorney General Palmer were dropped as a candidate and Mr. McAdoo substituted. The men whose names were mentioned in connection with this report took issue with the inquiry and denied its specificity.

The "straw vote" taken by "The Literary Digest" recently put Mr. McAdoo in the lead in the race for the Democratic nomination. He received 141,559 votes; President Wilson, his closest rival, 80,094, and Governor Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, who had third place, 18,777.

Dr. Burris Jenkins, of Kansas City, had planned to place Mr. McAdoo's name before the convention. He was invited to do so at a meeting of McAdoo supporters here last month which was attended by Mr. Shouse, Daniel C. Roper, former Commissioner of In-

ternal Revenue; Frank R. Wilson, former director of Liberty Loan publicity, and others.

Democratic leaders in upper New York State were said to be inclined to favor McAdoo as an anti-Tammany candidate at the convention. Many George R. Lunn, of Schenectady, being one of the leaders in the anti-Tammany-McAdoo movement. The strength of McAdoo in New York and in other States was said to be one of the subjects discussed at the Democratic councils at French Lick Springs, Ind.

The reception of McAdoo's declaration to be a candidate was best shown in the statement authorized by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts. Senator Walsh frankly admitted that the withdrawal of the former Secretary of the Treasury made the task of the Democrats to nominate a candidate of powerful polling strength all the more difficult, because of the insistence of the President in making the League of Nations the principal issue.

"I view Mr. McAdoo's withdrawal with regret, regardless of whether I would support him or not," Senator Walsh said. "The elimination of such an efficient public servant from serious consideration is unfortunate. I have thought from the beginning that Mr. McAdoo has many qualifications for leadership and that he would make him worthy of serious contemplation at the convention."

Makes Task Difficult

"I cannot help but feel, however, that Mr. McAdoo feels like every other leader of Democracy in America, that the party is so divided on the League of Nations issues and the President is so insistent that his position be maintained that the effort to lead the party to success will be doubtful and difficult."

"In my opinion it will be very difficult for the party to get a strong candidate for the nomination upon a platform in opposition to reservations to the League and the League, which is regardless of the motives of offering them, would protect American rights and interests."

"The party is suffering from a widespread feeling of unwillingness to embarrass the President upon the issue of the League."

In the other issues discussed by the President in his message to the public this morning, I am in hearty accord and I deem it a calamity and a tragedy that they should be dissipated by absolute insistence upon the unchanged international treaty and the League of Nations.

Representative Flood, one of Virginia's four delegates-at-large to the San Francisco convention, in a statement said:

"Mr. McAdoo's withdrawal adds greatly to the strength of Senator Glass and the Virginia delegation will push Mr. Glass's chances earnestly and enthusiastically in a great hope of success."

Tammany Bosses Off to Chicago

McAdoo Withdrawal Gives Fresh Impetus to the Boom for Marshall

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE

FRENCH LICK, Ind., June 18.—The Tammany Hall crowd of Democratic bosses, headed by Charles F. Murphy and Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, started tonight for Chicago.

They will arrive there tomorrow and will establish their temporary headquarters at the Blackstone Hotel. They will leave on the Overland out of Chicago on Sunday afternoon. The Indiana delegation is expected to arrive tomorrow afternoon. The Democratic delegates will leave Indianapolis tomorrow afternoon. Tom Taggart, chairman of the delegation, probably will not get away before Sunday night or Monday morning.

The announcement that William G. McAdoo would not allow his name to go before the convention drew no comment from the New York delegates, although it was intimated that the elimination of McAdoo as a factor might bring a marked change in their convention program. They have been determined to put the full power of the Tammany strength against any effort to bring about his nomination.

The view was expressed here tonight that with McAdoo out of the race, the movement of the Indiana delegates to persuade Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall to throw his hat in the ring would put a fresh impetus. It was said that the Vice-President's supporters might sidetrack any propaganda that he would be a straight Administration candidate. In this way, according to the version here, the Tammany Hall crowd has considerable strength from the anti crowd, strongly opposed to McAdoo, and at the same time muster many of the votes of the Administration advocates.

Mr. Taggart has not changed his determination that Indiana's thirty votes are at the disposal of Mr. Marshall as soon as he declares himself a candidate. anti-McAdoo out of the race, this week the matter of Marshall yielding to popular pressure and becoming a candidate has been taken for granted.

Women Put Vote Up to Democrats

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of the National Woman's party, and who was one of the women who picketed the White House, declared today that the organization she represents here will demand that the Democrats use all their influence to add the one state necessary to complete the ratification of the National Suffrage Amendment.

A resolution in the platform will help, she added, "but instructions by the powers that be in the Democratic party to the lower down will count most of all."

Mrs. Baker charged the Republican convention dodged the suffrage issue. In Vermont and Connecticut there are Republican majorities in the Legislature which would ratify the amendment.



EGYPTIAN DEITIES

"The Ultimate in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip

People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette.

30¢

Annapolis
Makers of the finest Cigarettes in the World

ment on instructions from the party leaders, she said.

Mrs. Antonette Funk, of Washington, who has been working in behalf of Mr. McAdoo, said that his announcement he would not accept the Presidential nomination was something that had been feared for a long time.

"We who are friends of Mr. McAdoo and most anxious to bring about his nomination have known for months that he would be apt to make a statement of this nature," she said.

"As a matter of fact he prepared a similar statement before this and his friends induced him to hold it up."

"He has never given any one permission to place him in nomination, and although some of us have taken steps to that end, it has been with the understanding that it would be necessary to get his acceptance."

"However, I have heard him say many times that if the people through their delegates called upon him to take the nomination it would be his patriotic duty to accept it."

Bryan Bars Edwards; Also Classes Cox as Wet

Asserts New Jersey Governor Will Never Be Democratic Party's Standard Bearer

FARGO, N. D., June 18.—"No wet Governor from New Jersey will ever be the Democratic candidate for President," declared William Jennings Bryan, speaking in Fargo last night under the auspices of a lecture association.

Mr. Bryan, by name, also singled out Governor Cox, of Ohio, and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, as wet Republicans.

Mr. Bryan declared that he was taking a dry plank and a "prison term for profiteers" plank to the San Francisco convention.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 18.—Democrats from all sections of Ohio began assembling here today preparatory to leaving on special trains tomorrow night for the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco. Sixteen carloads of delegates and supporters of Governor Cox for the Democratic Presidential nomination will make up the party.

The Ohio delegates, all of whom are pledged to support Cox, and friends will parade to "Tail's End," Governor Cox's headquarters here, late tomorrow afternoon and will be addressed by the Governor and Senator Pomerehne. They will remain at the Cox home for dinner and will leave Dayton at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Governor Cox will not accompany the Ohio delegation. Instead, he will remain in Ohio, spending most of his time at his desk in the State House at Columbus.

Edwards's Manager Says Party Will Save Country

Predicts Fall of "Fanatical Minority"; 700 Delegates Favor Wines and Beers

CHICAGO, June 18.—Walker W. Vick, of New York, campaign manager for Governor Edwards of New Jersey, in Chicago on his way to San Francisco, declared today that there would be not less than 700 delegates in the Democratic National Convention in favor of a modification of the Volstead act, permitting the sale of light wines and beers in such states as wish to do so, with state control of regulation under a general and liberal Federal act.

"Opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment is not today a political issue," Mr. Vick's statement said, "but the Volstead act is open to amendment, as has been pointed out by Governor Edwards and by such a distinguished Republican authority as Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania."

"The Democratic party is going to rescue the country from the hands of a fanatical minority whose numerical weakness is shown every time they attempt a separate flight."

The platform will be clear, fundamentally democratic, progressive, I hope, and intelligent, said Mr. Bryan.

League Issue Welcomed by Republicans

(Continued from page one)

He approved the Hitchcock and Taft reservations and said he did not stand for unconditional ratification. The interview published today points very clearly to the action of the Democrats at San Francisco. There is no question in my mind but that they will adopt a progressive platform."

Senator Fall Republican, of New Mexico, said:

"I have been hearing this sort of thing for eight years. He (President Wilson) is America. The President himself has not been able to divide the leadership of his party and the Presidency. This was a perfectly natural thing for him to do."

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, commented on the "vigor" of the President. He said:

"I am delighted to know that the President is showing such vigor. It will be exceedingly gratifying. I know, to the delegates at San Francisco to have this information. Those of us who are familiar with the President know that Mr. Wilson in the past realize the value of his sagacious insight and public mind and the earnestness of his desire to subserve the public weal."

Lever act effective, Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, said in commenting on the President's statement. "I am prepared to make a detailed statement based on the President's interview," Senator McNary said. "However, there is one phase of the interview with which I am very familiar. As a member of the subcommittee investigating profiteering in sugar, shoes and newspaper paper I have had an opportunity to observe the operations of the Department of Justice under the provisions of the Lever food control act."

"I agree with the President's statement that the Lever act is an excellent piece of legislation but it was a Republican Congress that put it in it and it was a Republican Congress that stood ready to back the Attorney General in his activities to lower the cost of living."

"I have observed a marked want of real activity on the part of the Department of Justice, and I believe that if this arm of the government had been more zealous profiteering would have been less possible."

Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, said:

"President Wilson is evidently getting apprehensive as to his ability to control the action of the coming Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. He is anxious to get out of the country. It is apparent that his sudden departure from his long continued policy of silence and inaction is designed to compel the Democratic convention to commit the party and its candidates to a ratification of the treaty containing the covenant for a League of Nations and to the nomination of the convention to that issue. The Republicans will welcome that issue, and I have no doubt that the people of the country by a tremendous majority will repudiate Mr. Wilson and his policy of internationalism in repudiation of the policy of Washington, Jefferson and Monroe."

Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, said the President's statement was a reiteration of what he had said before, when he approved the Virginia platform.

"The chief significance," Senator Glass added, "is that the President made the statement at all. It shows he is in fighting trim."

Democratic Convention Heads Named

Homer S. Cummings Is Chosen Temporary Chairman by the Committee on Arrangements

Indianian Is Secretary

Several Assistants Will Be Women, It Is Announced After the Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—After a meeting of the sub-committee of the National Committee of Arrangements, the following appointments for the Democratic National Convention were announced tonight, subject to the approval of the National Committee, which is to meet June 25.

Temporary chairman, Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut.

Secretary, Edward G. Hoffman, Indiana.

Executive secretary, W. R. Hollister, Missouri.

Chief reading secretary, Representative Thomas F. Smith, New York, former secretary of Tammany Hall.

Chief tally clerk, A. R. Canfield, Michigan.

Parliamentarian, Clarence Cannon, Missouri, former parliamentarian of the United States House of Representatives.

Honorary sergeant-at-arms, John R. Martin, Missouri.

Sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Hughes, Oklahoma.

Chief doorkeeper, J. J. Sinnott, Virginia.

Official reporter, Harry Couch, Indiana.

The committee announced that there were still a number of assistant secretaries and assistant reading clerks to be named and that these appointments would likely be women.

Would Modify Volstead Act

What he characterizes as a "strenuous campaign" for a modification of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act is to be made before the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic National Convention by Theodore A. Bell, attorney for the organized wine grape and wine producing interests of the state.

"The fight not only will be made before the committee, but before the convention," Bell said.

Orders for a complete survey of conditions in San Francisco, with regard to gambling, illicit liquor selling and other criminal enterprises, that a thorough "clean-up" might be effected before the Democratic National Convention, have been issued by Chief of Police D. A. White. The chief with the sergeant who headed the morals squad and put a captain in his place and announced that during the convention there would be no vacations and no days off for the police.

The first special train to the convention from an Eastern point arrived from Chicago today, bearing James B. Preston and William Donaldson, superintendents of the Senate and House press galleries, respectively, and eighty newspaper men. It was known as the "press gallery special."

Announcement that Bernard Baruch and Thomas L. Chadbourne, who were to maintain headquarters here to promote the candidacy of William G. McAdoo, had cancelled their hotel reservations and would not come to the convention was made by party leaders.

E. H. Moore, national committeeman from Ohio and manager of the campaign of Governor James M. Cox, of that state, arrived with Norman E. Mack, national committeeman from New York.

Announcement of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, that the prohibition forces are going to ask the convention to present

a solid front against Governor Cox does not frighten us," Moore said. "Wheeler, a Republican, tried to beat Governor Cox in 1914 and failed to do so."

"Up to the time I left the East the New York delegation had not decided whom they were going to support, but we hope to swing them over to Governor Cox."

Collapse of the Polish Offensive Is Reported

Army Enveloped by Reds, Breslau Dispatch to Berlin

PAPER ANNOUNCES

BERLIN, June 18.—A Breslau dispatch to the "Tagliche Rundschau," reports a Polish communique, signed by General Pilsudski, as announcing the collapse of the Polish offensive and the envelopment of the Polish army by the Bolsheviks.

WARSAW, June 18.—Polish infantry and cavalry detachments surrounded and defeated one of the Russian cavalry divisions of General Budenny's army in the region of Radomysl, fifty miles west of Kiev, says a Polish official communique issued today. Eight hundred prisoners, eight guns and 600 food wagons are reported to have been captured.

Premier Skulski, whose Cabinet tendered its resignation on June 10, has declined the offer of a new one in a letter to President Pilsudski. On the proposal of the President of the Diet, President Pilsudski has conferred the task to Deputy Jurek Brodski, president of the National Labor party.

LONDON, June 18.—All Russian Bolshevik troops have left Enzeli, the principal Persian port on the coast of the Caspian, according to a dispatch to "The Herald" from Copenhagen, quoting advice from Moscow. The dispatch declares the Russian of Georgia has issued a protest to the powers against the action of the British in assuming control at Batum.

Rome Hears Fiume Envoy

D'Annunzio Demands Annexation or Independence for City

LONDON, June 18.—Premier Golliti, according to an Exchange Telegram dispatch from Rome, yesterday received Alceste de Ambris, D'Annunzio's chief of cabinet, who explained D'Annunzio's desire for "systematization" of the Adriatic question.

De Ambris said that D'Annunzio refuses to substitute regular troops in place of his volunteers and demands the annexation of Fiume to Italy, or at least its proclamation as an independent state with territorial continuity with Italy.

De Ambris will leave for Fiume on Friday, the dispatch says, with Premier Golliti's reply and proposal.

Says Wilson Is Recovering

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—"It is true that President Wilson has been very sick," said Dr. Francis X. Dercum, one of his physicians today, "but that he is well on the road to recovery is indicated by the fact that for a long time he has been doing hard work, attending to state matters and holding Cabinet meetings."

Dr. Dercum was asked to comment upon the interview published today.

"The general impression given by the doctor's statement," he said, "was the comment of the physician. He did not care to comment on specific parts of the report."

Still Seek Jury for Reds

CHICAGO, June 18.—Forty days ago William Bruce Lloyd and twenty-three other alleged Communist laborers were placed on trial charged with conspiring to overthrow the government.

Eight jurors have been selected and attorneys are still trying to find the other four. In the meantime the eight are under guard in a downtown hotel. Today they sent the following note to Judge DeLoach, who is presiding over the trial with a gift of a cigar box "banjo," constructed during their detention.

"The compliments of the eight jurors already sworn. We are still alive and happy."

Repeal of War Laws Killed By Pocket Veto

President Refuses to Approve Measure Designed to End Authority Under Emergency Legislation

Power Bill Is Signed

Executive Declines to Sanction Commission to Investigate Paper Crisis

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The resolution passed by Congress repealing most of the war-time emergency legislation was killed by a pocket veto at the White House, it was announced today.

Acting on an interpretation of the Constitution given recently by the Attorney General, which held that measures became law if signed by the President within ten days after passage, regardless of whether Congress had adjourned, Mr. Wilson has signed eight bills and resolutions that were pressed through Congress in the last few days of the session. Six died with the lapse of the ten-day period.

It was announced at the White House that the President had signed the water power bill, which permits leasing of water power sites by the government and opens the way to a 100 per cent increase in the country's industrial energy. The measure had been in controversy in Congress for ten years.

Statement on Power Bill

In announcing the President's action on the water power bill the White House made the following statement:

"The President, having been advised by the Attorney General in a formal opinion that the adjournment has not deprived him of the ten days allowed by the Constitution for the consideration of a measure, but only in case of disapproval of the opportunity to return the measure to the House, in which it originated, has signed the bill, within the ten-day period, of course."

Five of the other measures signed extended the time for bridge construction contracts; one authorizes the enlistment in the army of non-English-speaking citizens and aliens, and one is a private grant of money to reimburse a loss.

The President did not sign the Underwood bill creating a commission to take up the printer paper and pulp wood question with Canada.

The water power bill is generally considered one of the principal enactments of the Sixty-sixth Congress. Following the adjournment of Congress, when it was announced President Wilson had not signed the bill, much disappointment was expressed.

President Wilson withheld his signature of saying he wanted time to make a thorough investigation of the provisions. Then Attorney General Palmer gave his opinion that the President had ten days in which to consider the bill. Under the terms of the bill, a commission, composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to lease up to fifty years the water power rights on all public lands, forest reservations, Indian reservations and on navigable streams. At the end of the lease period, the government has the option of taking over the plants that have been built at an appraised valuation, or re-leasing them, or of leasing to any concern the commission chooses, with the lessee paying the appraised valuation.

Under no circumstances does the franchise granted in the lease become the property of private individuals or companies for the purpose of sale or

disposal. Only the physical valuation is considered at the end of the lease. From inquiries and statements made to officials of the Department of the Interior, it is evident there will be an immediate rush of capitalists to obtain available leases. The water power commission is authorized to specify the royalties to be paid the government under the leases.

At the present time it is estimated the water, steam and gas operated power plants in this country have a total of 42,000,000 horse power. The estimate of the potential horse power available on the sites under government control is 54,000,000.

Most of the power plants now in existence are east of the Mississippi and north of Kentucky and West Virginia. The potential additional horse power is mostly west of the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. For this reason, the effect of the law is expected to be particularly noticeable in the West, where undeveloped water power sites are plentiful. Factories will be built in Western states, calling for operatives from overcrowded Eastern cities.

There will be large industrial developments on the Pacific Coast if predictions materialize, and an early suit will be electrification of thousands of miles of railroads, conserving coal and oil now becoming scarce and costly.

Promise to Marry Denied

Broker Says He Gave Mona Desmond \$3,000 for Release

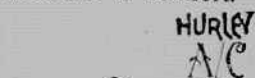
CLIFFORD R. HENDRIX, a stock broker, filed his answer in the Supreme Court yesterday to the \$250,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Mona Desmond, "The Dresden China Girl."

Mr. Hendrix denied the alleged promise to marry Miss Ceballos and said that on February 25 last he paid the plaintiff \$2,000 for a full release of any claim the actress might have against him. Since that time, Mr. Hendrix added, there had been no communication between him and Miss Ceballos. The complaint in the breach of promise suit was filed on May 6, when Mr. Hendrix's marriage to Miss Eugenia Terry.

HURLEY SHOES

"NONE SO GOOD"

Hurley Low Shoes do not owe their success to what we say but what they do. They give to their wearer that degree of satisfaction that can only come from excellence of styling and full measure of comfort.



Made over special lasts in one hundred different combinations of widths and sizes.

For example—C forepart, B instep and a heel. Grips the foot firmly. Cannot gap at ankle or slip at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

CLEARANCE SALE

Now in Progress
Substantial Reductions

HURLEY SHOES

1434 Broadway 1357 Broadway
1177 Broadway 213 Broadway
41 Cortland St. 254 Fifth Ave.
Factory—Rockford, Mass.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Children's Tan Summer Low Shoes

Reduced for Saturday to

\$2.95 and \$3.95

The grace and lightness in play, the quick, lithe movements of childhood, the growing-developing tender little feet—these should be studied and understood, and combined with the practical knowledge of selected leathers, best materials, and expert workmanship, by the maker of children's shoes. Such shoe making is an art—an ideal accomplished—and such shoes are

BUSTER BROWN SHOES

Made of selected leathers, by skilled workmen, on scientific lasts which change with each succeeding size, thus aiding nature in the normal development of the child's foot. From our own stock of these excellent Buster Brown Shoes, we have

PRICED SPECIALLY FOR SATURDAY

A Tan Elkskin Oxford

One of our most popular, sturdy, practical, long-wearing shoes, of excellent leather; the price reduction's a big one, changing according to sizes.

For Boys and Girls in sizes 6 to 8, \$2.95
For Boys and Girls in sizes 8½ to 11, \$3.95
For Girls in sizes 11½ to 2, \$3.95

Gimbel Brothers carry the exclusive New York City Agency for this Excellent Shoe for Boys and Girls of 2 to 16.

GIMBELS CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP—Second Floor

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbel's via Tubes and Subways

There's something about them you'll like.

Twenty to the package

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes